NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1896-COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE IS IT TREASON!

The Menace to American Institutions and to Civilization.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There are already 64 specified offences against the United States for which the prescribed punishment is death. Treason stands first among these, as it should do. And what is treason? It is "levying war against the United States or adhering to their enemies, giving them ald and comfort. Large as it is already is, I would, if I could, add another to the list of offences thus punished, to melnde any person who, by inflammatory language and sectional denunciation, kindles the haireds of the people and arrays one section of

the Union in hostility against another. Is the moral turpitude any greater, for instance, in a soldier who tosses a dry cracker to a hungry picket within the lines of the enemy than in a Presidential candidate, gifted with the arts of persuasive oratory and vehement denunciation, to create ferocious hatreds among the people who, if let alone, would be bound in common friendship? Every attempt to do this, to array one class against another, the employed against the employer, the poor against the rich, in a republic like ours, deserves the execuation of mankind. Such attempts cannot fail to prowoke bitter resentments and lead to irreconcila ble differences that may ultimately break forth

How can the very objects contemplated by our Constitution, viz., the insurance of "domestic tranquillity," the "promotion of the seneral welfare," and "a more perfect Union" be maintained while such firebrands remain unextinguished? If there is any greater menace to these sacred objects, which ought to be fostered by every patriotic citizen of the republic, I am unable to conceive what it can be. When a miscreant throws arsenic into a well he is apprehended and punished, and when a demagogue throws the virus of hatred into the hearts of the people he equally descrives punishment. In the former case the consequences of the crime can affect only the person or persons against whom the malice is directed, while in the latter the entire voting population of the country is involved. Only once before has a Presidential campaign been conducted by either candidate by a studied attempt to array brother against brother and section against section, and that attempt bore its legitimate fruit and crimsoned the land with the blood of fraternal conflict.

It is not my purpose to discuss whether the problems of government can be best determined by emotional impulse rather than by a calm and dispassionate consideration of the principles involved, but a publiciat would find much to interest him in an examination of the subject. Nor will I comment on other dangerous features of the platform, such as the attempt to desiror the protection we enjoy under the Supreme Court, which, until now, has been regarded as a sacred and honored bulwark of our liberties; the attempt to violate the obligation and sanctity of existing contracts, and to restrict the freedom of private contract,

The Chicago platform inveighs against "government by injunction" and so-called interference of national authority in the local affairs of the States. Everybody understands that what is referred to is the Chicago riots. Now, for one, I brefer a "government by injunction" to a defiance of all government by a howling and frenzied mob, encouraged and led on by the hoarss voice of anarchy! The sole object of every form of government being the maintenance of social order and the security of life and property, any instrumentality to maintain them, when imperilled, ought to be welcomed rather than repelled. To reject it subjects the authority refusing it to grave suspicton of unwillingness to have mob violence overcome.

It is claimed that the President ought not to have interfered with troops until invited to do so. Admitting, for the moment, that rules of dinner party etiquette should control in the hour of open defiance of all law and order, would it not have been becoming to say the least, in the Ezecutive of Illinois, when it was apparent that he was unable to cope with the mob. to reicome aid from any source which would have afforded assistance in doing so? He made no objected to the cooperation of Federal authority, and still condemns its exercise.

Altgeid's speech in Cooper Union was on the defensive throughout, in an unsuccessful attempt to explain his action. It is indisputable that for ten days or more interstate commerce and the United States mails were held by the throat by a frenzied and uncontrollable mob. and it might be profitable to consider where the spreading riot would have ended had it not en suppressed, none too soon, by the Federal forces. One's heart quails at the contemplation of the possibilities, nay probabilities, of such a

The prevention and punishment of offences relating to the mails and inter-State commerce belong to the general Government and to it Neither the State of Illinois nor any other State has anything to do with these crimes or with their punishment. The prevention of them in no way involves or menaces State authority. The State has no duties to discharge in respect to them. Attorney-General Harmon recently stated the law with much distinctness:

sgainst both State and Federal authority indiscriminately, and either or both may suppress it, and in rity over the subjects committed to it tends to ald the other; but in such cases each is acting on his own independent right as a sovereign Government and on his own behalf. It would be as absurd to claim that the United States must neglect its own interests because in protecting them those of the State may be incidentally protected, as to claim that the State must let rios run free because it happens ted against Federal rights or officers, as

It would not, I take it, be contended that the United States authorities cannot enter a State to arrest a counterfeiter of its coin or national currency or a robber of its mails without obtaining the gracious permission of the Executive of that State before so doing. Yet the two cases seem to me to be essentially parallel in the principles they involve. I therefore regard the denial of the paramount right to protect the mails and commerce moving between the States, over which the Constitution and acts of Congress have made the President for the time being the custodian and guardian, as victous, revolutionary, and revolting. Mr. Bryan, if elected, would be in honor bound to enforce this monstreus doctrine, which, as it seems to me, involves far greater dangers to the republic than the free-silver hereay.

He has already made upward of 500 speeches d spoken in over 400 different towns and cities, and is still speaking. Nowhere, to my knowledge, has he uttered one word in denunciation of the Chicago riots or of those who sided or abetted them. Why should he? This lawless class of ruffigns have been with him from the first and are with him now. From his standpoint they are doing commendable work y molesting and howling down distinguished speakers who entertain opposing views, and by egging" them from the platform within the shadow of their own homes, who are only rescued from further indignity and violence by the police, aided by law-abiding citizens, who believe that the sacred right of free speech still

exists on the American continent! Although some of them claim to be "inspired." no one has expected the denunciation of the Chicago riots by either Bryan, Altgeld, who compose the triumvirate of communistic charloteers who long intrigued for the domination of the late Chicago Convention, a result they surprisingly accomplished, to the consternation and disgust of all

true Democrats, who have emphatically repudiated both platform and candidate. Let the enormous popular majority on Tues-day for law and order in this country contain that denunciation which the "inspired" candidate has falled to utter.

A PATRIOT'S ALARM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

The Spirit of Bryantsm Recalls to Him the Terrors of the French Revolution,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The spirit of antagonism, the doctrine of hatred sedulously and sealously preached by the Bryans, the Alt-gelds, and Tilmans; the thinly veiled or open threats against the honor and permanence of this unparalleled republic, should fill the minds of all in this broad land, whatever their condition or circumstance, with grave and serious appre-I say all, for none would be exempt from the

dreadful result. Not one, In the general ca-tastrophe, even the misguided disciples of such

baneful doctrines would not escaps. They or many of their kindred would be crushed under the wreck of the fabric they are striving with all their power to undermine. It might be that in the beginning of the reign of anarchy invited, the dwellings of the bankers, morchants, and railroad Presidents would first be destroyed; that their property would first feel the licking flames of the torch, and their lives and those of their families be the first to be blotted out in blood, as it was in France during "the Terror." But as in that awful period when Robespierre. Marat, and Danton held sway, when the very rivers ran blood, when the guillotine was not quick enough in its work; when Carrièr at Nantes battened the hatches of old vessels and drowned his victims by wholesale, it was not the aristocrats, it was not the rich alone, that finally went down. The very aiders, the abetters, the pro-moters of dreadful anarchy felt the sword, the bullet, the guillotine. Desolation, dismay, and death held carnival over the entire country. Men, women, and children alike were proscribed from day to day. The prisons were crowded with those awaiting execution. Each morning new lists of victims were handed in. Artisans, mechanics, small shopkeepers, priests, and peasants, all who had incurred the hatred or envy of some one of their fellows, were seized, accused, and hurrled to

Beginning with the King, following to the nobies, the wealthy classes, the influential in agery walk, it finally reached the very people who had preached the propaganda, to those who had first applied the torch, or upon whose pike the head of a hated plutocrat had been stuck. As maddened wolves they at last turned upon and tore each other. The very idols of their earliest efforts were destined to meet their fate at the hands of the idolators. Robespierre was hurled from his window. Marat was stabbed in his bath while signing death warrants. Danton and a host of others were dashed to destruction. Every one was suspected. No life could be said to be safe for a single day. To save themselves from suspicion they hastened to denounce their fellows, their boon companions, their friends, and as wolves turned and tore each other until a despot's hand was strong enough to curb them; a despot indeed who put all un-der his iron heel and kept them there for a generation.

der his iron heel and kept them there for a generation.

It was said to me by one of Bryan and Altgeld's enthusiastic unprotors, a man ef mature years from the region of Siatington, Pa. that "he would be slad if two million men were choked in blood, if thereby one million were benefited." This I mention as indicating the tomper of these Anarchists. It is a true quotation, of which the public can judge. But can it be possible in this land of education and splendid opportunity, "God's country" as it is aprily called, that these apesties of riot are ignorant of what history discloses?

Would this triumvirate, Bryan, Altgeld, and Tillman, and their followers be more secure in the general chaes than their counterparts in France in the last century? If they imagine that they could ride secure upon the devasiating storm they will deceive themselves. If they succeeded in setting every man's hand against his neighbor, so that offensive and defensive warfare should ware in every city, in every village, in every street, and the gutters flow with blood, "they will all likewise perish," as surely as God reigns.

New York, Oct. 30. aa God reigns. New York, Oct. 30.

LOOK AT THESE STATISTICS.

How Repudiation Would Affect the Street Enlironde and Their Employees, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I call the attention of conductors, motormen, gripmen, and drivers of the street railroads of this country to some statistics.

Disregarding the interest on the bonded indebtedness of street railway companies, which is mainly payable in gold, we find no street railroad of any size, except the North Chicago, whose operating expenses is below 50 per cent. of the gross receipts. Operating expenses include wages of all employees, wear and tear of machinery, cars, cables, rails, &c., feeding norses, replacing worn-out material, &c. These roads are fair examples of good management. See what it cost to run them:

Atlantic Avenue of Brookiyn, 79 per cent of gross receipts; Brookiyn City and Newtown, 62: Brookiyn Heights, 65: West End, Boston, 72; Lynn and Bostor, Lynn 56; West Chicago, Chicago, 54; Chicago Gy, Chicago, 63; North Chicago, Chicago, 47; Metropolitan (Broadway). New York, 55, and Third Avenue Cable, New York, 56 per cent. of gross receipts.

Bryan says that if free silver wins wages will be doubled and prices will be twice what they now are. If this is so all items of these "operating expenses" will be doubled. But will wages be increased? Can they be increased? How can the West End road pay 144 per cent. of its gross receipts, or the Broadway or Third Avenue Cable pay 110 per cent. of theirs? This would mean immediate bankruptcy unless we had ten cent car fares. Will it come to that? Think of this, street railroad men. Are you prepared to vote for increased prices and possible increase in your wages, no possible par-

ticipation in the great millennium of higher LEWIS EVANS. 150 EAST EIGHTY-THIRD STREET, Oct. 31.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS—Sir: Two prominent manufacturers, whose factories are in seven Southern States, and who reside in Louisville, Ky., have been soliciting orders of late in the East and West at cost when running full time employ 6,000 men and women. might be kept going. But owing to the demoralization of business, which bogan after the nomination of Bryan and Sewall, these Kentucky manufacturers, as weil as employers in every State in the Union, have been unable to keep at work full time or fully manned even by sacrificing profits. One of the Kentuckians is President of a car factory which employs 2,700 men in good times. He states that in the event of the election of McKinley and Hobart, he has been prom-ised orders which will keen his car shops running two years on full time. These Kentucky manufacturers have invariably voted the Democratic ticket; new they and their workmen are for McKipley

Tak about the damage inflicted on the South by the armies of Grant and Sherman seems trifling when we perceive the havor done to Southern industrial interests by the mob of demayogues out for Bryan not one of whom could get employment at \$6 a week in a Southern commercial establishment.

G. WILFRED PEARCE, Formerly of editorial staff of Diris and Southern

To THE BOITON OF THE SUN-Sir: I write to say that I have traversed the country to and from San francisco, have offered bets at odds of 100 to 70 on McKinley, and couldn't find a Bryan man, even in the so-called "hot-bed of the Bryan enidron," to securbet with. In my opinion, Major McKinley will get he biggest majority ever recorded in a Presidential ontest, despite the thunder of the sliver press. No anarchy! Patriotism is the watchword: MINSEAPOLIS, Oct. 26. JACK SHANLEY SANS

The Inscription Will Have to Be Changed To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Set: Will Styan's fifty-cent dollars bear the inscription, "In God We Trust ?" Eindly ask speakers and minist

BISMARCK'S REVELATIONS

THE GERMAN PEOPLE WOULD LIKE TO BE ENLIGHTENED.

Why Bid the Prince Choose This Time to Make His Stemarkship Disclosures!— Caustic Comments of the Press—Austria Bors Not Seem to Be at All Aggreed. BRRIAN, Oct. 31 .- The Hamburger Nachrichten, Prince Bismarck's personal organ, publishes an article replying to the attacks made upon it by the official press, which have accused the Nachrichten of making tratorious revolutions in its disclosure of the existence of the Russian-German and Austria-German neutrality treaty from 1884 to 1890, in the course of which it

"The negotiations between Germany and Russia and Germany and Austria were not State secrets. They belong to history and the national archives. Their publicity has been in the interest of Germany and the Dreibund and implied no disloyalty on the part of Germany to the Dreibund. The alliance allowed Austria to remain neutral in the event of France attacking Germany. The whole Dreibund could do the same to-day, if Russia were willing to conclude a similar treaty, without abandoning the main puonose of the Triple Alliance."

The Hamburger Nachrichten's reply has not pacified Prince Bismarck's assailants, nor has it stilled the clamor that the Government take immediate and decisive action to suppress the revelations. The Nachrichten avoids explanation of what is demanded by the public, and that is to know the reason why the author of the disclosures seized the present opportunity to make them. The Swoebleche Merkur suggests as reason that new negotiations aiming at a restoration of an entente between Russia and thought the time opportune to assist their progress, even at the risk of divergence from the relations established and maintained by the

The Leipsic Tageblatt, a Bismarckian organ olds that the disclosures have been like fiashes of lightning, showing the road which Germany must follow through the darkness. An attempt is also being made in certain quarters to defend Prince Bismarok personally against the charges of "traitorous revelations" which have been brought against the ex-Chancellor, by saddling the responsibility for the disclosures upon his

brought against the ex-Chancellor, by saddling the responsibility for the disclosures upon his son, Count Herbert Bismarck, or Count Hoistein, an old agent of Prince Bismarck, who years ago was in the Prince's confidence, but this notion is not tenable.

If anybody but Prince Bismarck himself could have been held responsible, the Government would have dealt with him in a summary manner without delay. There seems now to be no doubt that the fall of Prince Bismarck was associated with the Emperor's denunciation of the Russian-German treaty and his Majesty's appointment of Count Caprivi as imperial Chancellor followed,

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and Count Kainoky, then Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, had get wind of the secret convention between Prince Bismarck and the Russian Foreign Office, probably through St. Petersburg, and the Emperor feared that Germany's implied disloyalty to the Dreibund would cause a rupture of the relations of the allied powers and leave Russia master of the situation. Consequently he dismissed Hismarck, and thus cemented the alliance with Austria. This is the semi-official interpretation of the affair in Vienna, and is generally credited here.

It completely disposes of the rumors that a new friction has arisen between Germany and Austria pointing to the non-renewal of the Triple Alliance at its expiration in May, 1897. The declaration of the Vosuche Zeitung that Prince Bismarck has shaken the confidence of Austria in the loyalty of Germany to the Dreibund compact is not voiced by the official press of Vienna, where the action of the ex-Chancellor is freely discussed as contrasted with the honesety of the Emperor and Count Caprivi. It may therefore he set down that the revelations of the existence of the Russian-German understanding have not changed the attitude of Austria toward ijermany in the lessa.

Some of the Emperor sind Count Caprivi. The Vorwirka, the principal organ of the Socialista says that Prince Bismarck's avowals are an admission of infamous duplicity on h

The Cologne Gazette says: "The heart of Germany has been deeply afflicted by the Prince in his having accorded the confidence of the people which was reposed in him to his entourage, who have recklessly despoiled his name and prestige to excite and assist the enemies of his country."

HAD HIS TEACHER ARRESTED.

Young Jacobson Says Miss Layton of Primary School 5 Broke His Arm.

Annie Layton, a teacher in Primary School 5. at 141st street and Edgecombe avenue, was called upon yesterday to answer a charge of assault preferred in the Harlem Police Court. Frederick Jacobson, 11 years old, of 2574 complained that she had broken his left fore arm last Thursday morning. The boy says that he was called to the blackboard in the morning for some trifling offence, and that when he got within reach of the teacher she struck him on the cheek, and expressed a desire to break every bone in his body. "Shapushed me out in the hall so hard that I fell against the wall and broke my arm," the boy declared.

Two of the other pupils testified that the Two of the other pupils testified that the teacher used her scholars harshly at times. She denied this. She said that she did not atrike Jacobson, but that the boy was so impudent in his manner of obeying her order to go to the front of the room that she ordered him to leave the class room. 'He refused,' she explained, 'and I took him by the collar she explained, 'and I took him by the collar and put him cut of the room. He slipped and fell. The fall broke his arm. It was entirely accidental. Although I was innecent of being more than indirectly accountable for the accident, I baid the doctor's bill, and have done all I could to repair the accident.'

Miss Layton was paroled for examination on Saturday next.

BILLYGOAT SWALLOWS BRYAN.

An Inunte of the Central Park Zoo in a Kefciusko, familiarly known as "Kuz," the boss goat in the Central Park menagerie, is in a precarious condition in consequence of having swallowed an American flag upon which was n portrait of Stryan. Yesterday afternoon a small boy sauntered past the goat enclosure with the fing in his hand. The routhful joker dropped one end of the flag over the wire fence and shook the Boy Orator's portrait in the face of the se-date Mr. Kofciusko. Kuz syed the picture sus-pictously, then nibbled gingerly at one corner of the flag, and finding that the stuff didn't tasts as bad as a cheap-money bauner might be expected to be caimly proceeded to swallow the

The boy who had held the fing looked at the The boy who had seld the nar longed at the empty sick for a mement, sad then togeing it away sauttered on, remarking to a companion as he went:

"Wull, I guess a gost can stand anything."

Director Smith says that he doesn't know whether to treat Kur for blood poisoning or not, and he has small hope of the animal surviving the free-silver matrum, although its dilated by the saving addition of the stars and stripes.

Elko, Nev., Oct. 31.-Yesterday morning Charles Mead of this city was discovered lying n the street with his skull crushed, and died a few minutes after being found. His pockets had been rifled. When last seen he was in the company of two strangers. He had displayed company of two strangers. He had displayed company as the money on Thursday afternoon, part of which he had deposited with a businessim. When found an iron coupling ph was lying by his side and evidences of a terrible struggle were plainly visible. Officers suon arceived a trainp who gave his name as William longition. Houghton was seen in the company of the dead man, and spots, which the onicers say are blood stains, were found on his civiling. The police are now searching for the other man, who has preamy every exercise. The cat of typicing are heard to be freely, and the people are greatly excited over the orine.

incub Worth hworn in as County Clerk. Ex-Senator Jacob Worth of Brooklyn was worn in yesterday as Clerk of Kings county in place of Henry C. Saffer, who died, by Justice Clement of the Supreme Court, it is sale that Mr. Worth contempates some changes in the working force of the office.

The Vanderbilt Separation Suit Settled-Mrs. Morse's Alimeny. Anthony W. Morse has obtained an order from Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court equiring Luiu H. Morse, who obtained a divorce from him in the Superior Court on Oct. 24, 1895, to show cause on Nov. 11 why the decree should not be so modified that the alinony of \$1,500 a year provided for in it be reduced to \$300 a year. Morse states that the alimony was based on a salary of \$1,600 a year he was getting from a banking house, a private income of \$1,000 a year, and a legacy, computed at \$56,000, which he had under the will of his grandmother. He says that he has only realized \$25,000 from his grandmother's estate, and that the plaintiff received \$2,500 from the same ource. He says he lost his situation because

that the plaintiff received \$2,000 from the same source. He says he lost his situation because of the divorce suit, and new has an income of only \$2,180 a year.

Justice Beach has given Mary Theresa Barnum, 18 years old, an absolute divorce from Herbert E. Barnum, whom she married on Aug. 23, 1893. She said that three days after the marriage Barnum left her and went to live with another woman. There was no defence.

Mary E. Huit's marriage to Charles M. Huil has been annulled on her application by Justice Beach of the Supreme Court. Hull married Marcia Hawkes on Sept. 23, 1889, at Portland, Ms. Heleft her five rears later, and coming to this city met the plaintiff while he was using the name Charles M. Holland. He married her Feb. 16, 1895, and was arrested for bigamy. His first wife got a decree in Maine last April on the ground of Hull's relations with the plaintiff in the present action.

The suit brought several years ago by Mary Vanderbilt of Staten Island, has been discontinued by order of JusticeMac Lean of the Supreme Court on consent. The counsel in the case refused to state yesterday what the terms of settlement were. Vanderbilt married the plaintiff against the wishesof his father in 1881, and also claimed that the father had induced the defendant to decline the live with her. She sued Capt. Vanderbilt for the alienation of the affections of her husband, but before the case came to trial the Captain died.

SULZER'S CASINO IN DISPUTE.

Mrs. Herman Sutzer Says the Place Is Hera-Sulzer Mas the Deeds, Catharine Suizer has brought an action in the Supreme Court against her husband, Herman Suizer, involving the ownership of the Harlem name of Mrs. Sulzer, but her husband managed the place and was looked upon as its proprietor. He claims that he was in fact the owner, and that his wife only held the property in trust for

time. The wife says this is due to Sulzer's intemperate habits and his violent temper. She avers in the complaint which has just been filed that while she was in bed in her room at the Casino on the 8th of Cutober Sulzer came in, and in a violent tone and manner directed her to sign deeds conveying the property to him. She refused to sign them, and she alleges that he seized a large water pitcher and threatened to kill her with it unless she compiled with his to kill her with it unless she compiled with his demand. She states that in fear of her life, but without recognizing any claim of her husband to the property, she had signed the deeds. Two nights after he had procured the deeds she declares that he came to her room again and ordered her to leave the place, saying that he was now the owner. She avers that Suizer is insolvent and that she will have no redress if he disposes of the property or continues to manage it, and she asks for an injunction preventing him managing or disposing of the property. She also asks for the cancellation of the deeds and for an accounting of what Suizer has received since he obtained the deeds from her.

HARRY M. ADAMS'S ACCOUNTS.

The Grand Jury Sald to Have Grerhauled Them-Have Indistments Been Found? There were rumors in Brooklyn vesterday that the Grand Jury, which had been dismissed on the previous day, had considered the alleged deficiency of \$89,000 in the accounts of the County Treasurer, Harry H. Adams, and that one or more indictments had been found. District Attorney Foster L. Backus refused to confirm or deny the report, but intimated that there might be some interesting developments in the County Court to-morrow or on Wednes-

in the County Court to-morrow or on Wednesday.

The accounts in the County Treasurer's office were in a badly mixed condition when Mr. Adams retired in August. 1894, and several reports from expert accountants have been submitted. There never has been any real dispute as to the shortage, but Mr. Adams's personal honesty and official integrity have never been questioned. The county is also amply protected through his bondsmen from ultimate loss. ultimate loss.

Mr. Adams's tenure of office extended over

Mr. Adams's tenure of omos extended over twelve years and it is generally believed that the negligence of some of his subordinates was responsible for the moddle in the accounts. It is said that certain persons who are alleged to have borrowed the county funds from time to time from these accommodating subordinates may be included in the expected indictments.

22.000 MILES OF SURWAYS.

Brooklyn's Electrical Conductors of All The Board of Commissioners of Electrical Subways in Brooklyn went out of existence yesterday. In its final report to Mayor Wurster

the Board says: The aggregate length of electric conductors of all kinds within city limits Oct. 1 was 22,053 miles: increase during the year, 1,081 miles; total length of wires under ground or suspended from elevated railways, 14.248 miles; increase since Jan. 1, 1,939 miles; total length of underground conduit, 138 miles; length of single duct, 377 miles. Sixty-five per cent of all electrical conductors within city limits are under the streets or suspended from the trusses of the elevated roads, or, excluding the city's wires from the estimate, 69 per cent. of all wires under the jurisdiction of the Baard are thus disposed of.

"The statement in a former communication from this Board that the water system of the city was seriously endangered and probably already impaired by electrolytic corrosion, now requires modification to the extent that such injury is confined to such branches as are constructed of wrought iron or lead," from elevated railways, 14.248 miles; increase

ARRESTED FOR "COLONIZING." The Proprietor of a Maines Law Hotel Mas

Beventeen buspected Guesta. The first arrest for alleged colonization in this city during the present campaign was made yesterday. Philip Tobias, the proprie tor of a Raines law hotel at 131 Allen street was the prisoner. On Oct. 9, according to the complaint, seventeen men registered in the compant, seventeen men registered in the Eighth Assembly district, giving Toblas's hetel as their residence. When the officers investigating registrations from logding houses called at Toblas's hotel and asked concerning the seventeen mon, Toblas is alleged to have said; "They're all right; they are old lodgers of mine."

mine."

Forther investigation disclosed the fact that not one of the seventeen had been in the election district thirty days, and that they had evidently been "colonized" and registered by Foblas.

Tobias was held in \$500 bonds for trial.

Has Gas Addicks Left the Bay State Gas

Bosron, Oct. 31.—The report that Mr. J. Edward Addicks and his associates in the Bay State Gas Company have resigned all their offices and as directors in all States and that offices and as directors in all states and that the Standard Oil will assume control caused a lively buying movement in Bay State transecurities in the local exchange Loday, the stock advancing nearly two points and United Cass accords jumping five, to 48. It was noted that Mr. Hanus to-day restores Delaware to the ite-publican colouns, which is taken to indicate that the Gas deal has restored harmony in Delaware.

Threw Herself in Front of a Train. UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Oct. 31.-Mr. and Mrs. John Fenner living near Kirby started to drive to Kirby yesterday and a quarrel ensued. Mr. Fenner said he would go no further, but would return home. He did so, and his wife get out and walked to histly. She then went to the railroad track, and waiting for the approach of a fast freight train deliberately sempen upon the track and lay down. The engineer naw her and reversed the engine, but too late. The woman was struck and received injuries that resulted in her death. She leaves eight children.

B. Altman & Co.

BRIC-A-BRAC DEPT.

New, exclusive and artistic Figure Decorations in Bonn Vases just received. Choice examples of Sevres, Vienna and Dresden Ware. Also rich Curio Cabinets, Oynx and Marble Pedestals. Bronzes, Clocks and Clock Sets. Unique specimens in Miniatures, Ivories, Enamels and Dutch Silver. Lamps, Silk Shades and Globes. Many suitable Wedding Gifts.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

Clothing On Credit

FOR MEN. WOMEN. BOYS AND GIRLS.



ver and Cheviots, \$7.50 up. Ladies' Capes in Cloth, Silk, Velvet and Seal Plush, from

\$6.50 up. Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, Silk Skirts, Silk Waists, Fur Capes, Collar-cttes and Scarfs, Feather Boas, at re-markably low prices.

Tailor-made Costumes to Order from \$18 to \$35.

Men's Ready-made Fall and Winter Overcoats, in Kerseys, Meltons, etc., from \$10 up. 3-button Cutaway and Sack Suits, in Cheviots and Tweeds, from \$10 to \$20. Boys' Suits and Overcoats, \$3 to \$10.

Men's Suits and Overcoats to Order from \$16. Choicest woolens; skilled cutters,

WREKLY OF MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Clothlers and Custom Tailors, 775 and 777 Broadway,

Open Saturdays until 10:39 P. M.; Mondays 9. "CAMMEYER!"

MEANS STANDARD of MERIT 6TAVENUE 20TST

The BIGGEST Shoe House in the World.

Women's Canvas Bicycle Lace Shoes, in Tan and Black. Leather Trimmed,

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

Store Open Tuesday (Election Day) same as usual.

 $A.\ J.\ CAMMEYER.$

6TH AVE., COR. SUTH ST. The "Popular Moon."

THE USUAL AUTUMN DISPLAY INTERESTING FURNITURE OF THE PERIOD. COLLECTED ABROAD BY MR. McHUGH.

Bioti HACKED EASY CHAIRS AND INGLENOOR BETTLES FROM MESSER BAMPTON & SUNS, LONDON,

The "Liberty" Green Pottery and the "Delia Robbia Ware, for Chimney Piece and Overdoor Decoration. 12" Leieurely Inspection to Cordintly Invited. JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO. Wall Papers and "Liberty" Fabrica.
42d St. W., at 5th Ave. Carriage Pres to all Parts of the States. (Trademarks Reg'd.)

TROLLEY SPEED IN BROOKLYN. Setback for the City in the Effort to Entorer the Ordinance. Civil Justice Neu of Brooklyn recently imposed a fine of \$25 on the Nassau Electric Rail-

road Company for an alleged violation of the trolley speed ordinance. The company took an appeal to the County Court, and yesterday Judge Hord handed down a decision revorsing Judge Hord named down a decision revoraing that of Justice Neu.

He holds that the city must prove wilful and negligent violation of the ordinance and that topwatth thining of a run of 300 feet is not sufficient. More than sixty similar suits against the trolley companies are pending. The city will now probably appeal from Judge Hurd's decision.

HEARN

WORDS AND FIGURES invite attention, but it is

Examination that proves the story.

If each and every item herein specified had full description, and each and every reader realized the actual merit of the goods, our stores could not contain all who would come.

Silks for Evening Wear!

Satin Brocades—white and col'd Brocade Indias—34 inch—a'l shades 34 inch Indias—every shade to match chiffons Taffetas in all light shades Two-toned Broche prints
Tinted Warp printed Taffetas
Brocade fastin Duchesse—white and col'd
Benralines—all colors and white Satin Duchesse—24 inch Gros De Londres in double tinted figures White and Cream Brocades—fine slik

In Fancy Silks of darker colorings for general wear

we offer this week SPECIAL LOT AT 79 CENTS which includes All Silk Gros De Loudres and Taffetas in the latest combinations of Green and Blue, Moss and old Rose, Purple and Red, Brown and Sliver, Violet and Green, and

other desirable colorings—qualities that have been until now sold at a dollar! Black Dress Goods

for mourning and other wear, in all the new and popular weaves Splendid Values.

At 24 cents All Wool Cashmeres 46 Inch Ali Wool Plannels

At 29 cents 46 inch Henriettas Storm Berges Mohairs -- plain and Figured.

At 39 cents 40 Inch Basket Weaves 40 Inch Crepon effects 45 Inch Crepe effects 50 mcb Siciliennes

At 49 cents 46 inch Black Novelties 54 inch Tailor Cloths Extra fine Henriettas Fine Mohaire Broad and narrow wale Storm Serges All Wool Boucle Stripes 40 inch

At 69 cents 45 inch Cheviots in Crepe effects 50 inch Serges of beautiful quality At 79 cents

Fine Cravenette Serges -- waterproof 50 inch Canvas Sultings -- plain and Brocade

Ciay Diagonals—114 yds. wide— Imported Fabrics—plain and fancy Silk finish fancies and Bourettes

A great variety of finest Imported Silk and Wool fabrics—all new! All of the above are Black-

Not a piece or yard has been shown before this season—the majority have been bought within past Two Weeks—they are absolutely new goods. Crapes and Vells

Best Trimming Crapes Crape Veiling — silk woven border 2.98 to 5.00 Nuns' Veils — silk woven border 2.98 to 5.00 Colored Dress Goods Four quotations must answer for a hundred.

.47 Finest Imported Novelties-smooth and

Another Great Purchase of LACE CURTAINS

This time it consists of IRISH POINTS OF BEST QUALITIES More than eight hundred pair-two to fifteen pair of s style-an importer's entire stock.

Here are prices as against those previously asked

for same qualities: hitherto Eighteen dollar hitherto Fifteen dollars hitherto Twelve dollars 6.98 hitherto Ten dollars 5.98 hitherto Nine dollars hitherto Eight dellare 4.98 3.98 hitherto Six dollars 2.49 hitherto Four dollars

Not three yard goods-but all 8% and 4 yards long-

n Heavy Curtains

Unequalled Values Tapestry Curtains—full width—full fringed Embroidered Denim Curtains——all colors Chealile—all colors—dado and frings.

At 3.98 Tinselled Tapestry Portleres-ten colorings Heavy Chenille-extra deep dado Baversible Derby Tapestry - Empire designs

At 4.98 Alcove Portieres-72 inches wide-deep dado Oriental Tapestry - stripes and figures Ottoman in solid colors with raised figures

At 5.98 and 6.98 Chenilie, Shella and Tapestry—nearly a hundred styles and colorings.

Renalssance Tapeatry Portferes - 12 inch fringe Brocade tapestry—high art colorings Bronze Appliqued Portieres—panel effects

heat all over Fig'd Chenitie-Indian and

At 10.98 Heavy Silk Damask Portleres -all colors exact copies of imported goods sold at 25.00 At 19.98

Finest Jute Velour Curtains-reverse side

of contrasting color and design Couch Covers Balance of our recent large purchase will be closed out as follows: Reversible Tapestry-

Fine French Tapeetry Great Values in RUGS-Third Floor I

9	seal Plush Jankets—sealskin finish— rich cord ornaments—elegantly lined	8 08
9	Handsome Plush Capes—richly appliqued with jet and silk—new slathed flaring collar—satin mervellieux lining	
2	Finest Velous Plush Capes—heavy silk appliques and real sable trim—brocads silk lining—real value \$28.00	
	Fine Kereey Capes—double Watteau back military braid trim—value \$10.50	
s	Imported friess Golf Capes-Satis Haed	
	Fine Persian Curi Cloth-storm collar-full fur frim-lined through with salin Rhadame	
	In JACKETS, five splendld values!	
	Fine Black Kersey	6.98
	Rough and Smooth Cloth—d'ble stitched spaces with and without velvet collars	100
	Colored eleth Empire Jackets slik lined throughout—reivet collar	
	Fine Melten—stitched shield front changeable Taffeta linings; value \$17.00]	
	Still finer Jackets, that were \$20 and \$25	5.98
	In DRESS SKIRTS.	
	Brilliantine-lap coams-relves bound	2.98 4.99 5.98
	Pialu Satin and Brocade Silk Skirts	8.98
	In DRESSES and WAISTS.	
	Tailor made Rough Serge Suita	0.08
	Reefer Costumes of Rough Mixtures and Black and Navy Cheviota	
	Satin Figures Taffeta waists—new puff steeres- shirred shoulders; worth 8.50	
	Ladies' Cloth-Piald collars and cuffs	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
	Plaid Twill-yoke or Bicated back-lined	1.80
	WRAPPERS-Three specials.	~
	Fancy Flannelette—roke and pleasing Elderdown Robes—sallor collar—silk frogs	2.20
	India Stile Tea Comme No. 4 at	

Ladies' Cloaks and Dresses.

Pine Silk Seal Plush Capes

india Silk Tea Gowns—lined throughout wide lace epaulettes and neck ruche Millinery Where you see qualifies represented by ing quotations, you will not wonder so popul department. linck Ostetch Plumes or Tipe, three in bunch: value .59 Merie and other Pancy and Black Birds 49 Pine Catrick Feather Boas 154 yards long—usually 0.00 Ladies' and Children's Felt Rate Black and colors best shape Ladies' Prench Felt Alpines—Bi'k and colors.. .59 Extra quality Camel's Hair and Misses' and Children's Trim'd Hate; were \$6... 2.98 Ladles' Trim'd Hate and Bonnets; were \$0..... 4.98 Ladies' Fine Velvet Hats and Bonnets—handsomely trim'd with richest Plumes, Birds of Paradiss

In Infants' Department BABIES' SACOURS

and Ornaments; were \$12.00 and \$15.00..... 7.98

Two manufacturers' sample lines, bought far be ow their worth, gives opportunity to effer; Cashmore, Flannel, and Elderdown round collars—full sleeves—hand emby and ribben.
49 worth 75 .98 worth 1.69 worth 1.5 worth 2.0 And finer to \$2.98 equal value Long fiannel Wrappers—open front full slesves—round collar—value vs...... 49 INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES ong and Short-French Nainsook, India Linea, and Dimity-Hubbard rokes or fancy wat Long Cambric Sitps-tucks and emb'y; value 49 Short Cambric Dresses—fancy yokes; value 87 Long Flanuci Skirts—handstitched with -1% yards wide. Long Plannel Skirts-fine emb'y and scallop ..

> In Wash Dress Fabrics we offer

A Spec of Importation of Koecklin's Fancy French Organdles for evening wear. regularly sold at 58 Plain Col'd Organdies-fancy shades

Splendid Values in Linens Cream, full bleached and Turkey Red .- 58 inch

All Lines Lunes Cloths -61 inches long Extra neavy Satin Damasks -68 and 7d inch 500 All Linen Lunch Sets - 814 yard Cloth and dozen doylles-white and col'd borders - sever sold under \$.25

Barber Towels - usually 60 cents dozen Irish Point Scarfs and Squares in largor variety and at lower prices than any other

White Goods.

Remnants Fine White Cambrics—I to 10 yds. . 654 40-inch Apron Lawns -lace and satin borders. Vine White Organdles-88 tuch-were 17...... .10

Special Values in Blankets

White and columb